

MASS. P. D. 93

Public Document

No. 93

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1929

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DATE DUE



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

850. 5-'30. Order 9074.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

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 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 262. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1929 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, in addition to the 36 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,919 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 94 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 50 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1929.*

	1927	1928	1929
Lyman School for Boys.....	340	345	326
Industrial School for Boys.....	319	350	355
Industrial School for Girls.....	189	212	199

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1929; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1929.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30,
	1927	1928	1929		1929
Lyman School for Boys.....	486	499	523	480	506
Industrial School for Boys.....	287	297	295	284	295
Industrial School for Girls.....	297	304	308	262	293

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1929.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1920.....	347	285	118	750
1921.....	341	352	133	826
1922.....	277	273	121	671
1923.....	295	227	116	638
1924.....	289	320	151	760
1925.....	356	364	147	867
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
1928.....	345	350	212	907
1929.....	326	355	199	880
Totals	3,266	3,187	1,550	8,003

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On November 30, 1929, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,246, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1929.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	506	1,588	2,094
Industrial School for Boys.....	295	949	1,244
Industrial School for Girls.....	293	615	908
Totals.....	1,094	3,152	4,246

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees, who will see that they are acted upon if the boy or girl has been in the training school a reasonable length of time.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1928 and 1929 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY.

	1928	1929
Lyman School for Boys.....	11.43 mos.	12.05 mos.
Industrial School for Boys.....	9.9 mos.	9.7 mos.
Industrial School for Girls.....	1 yr. 5 mos. 15 days	1 yr. 4 mos. 13 days

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M.D.

The mental hygiene clinic, established April 1, 1926, has, for a time at least, adopted a definite routine for each of the three training schools.

At the Industrial School for Girls, routine but brief psychometric service is given. All new girls take the group test. Those who rate by the group test as of borderline intelligence, or better, are thus rated. Others are given an individual examination and rated accordingly. The school principal tests the girls in school knowledge, and then the correlation charts, on the basis of which school placements are made, are drafted. This chart, being made out for each girl soon after her commitment, forms a basis for estimating the possibility of future school achievement and for planning the girl's academic education in the Industrial School. As the girl continues in school, reference to the chart aids in interpreting her progress. The re-testing of girls before they leave the school in order

to determine more accurately the results of their schooling should be kept in mind.

Such combination charts will help the school principal to gauge the efficiency of the school instruction and to plan to better advantage the courses for the future. The chart shows the age, the average grade for that age, the mental age, the average grade for that age, and the actual school knowledge. With this information one can tell fairly accurately the schooling the girl needs and the possibilities of future scholastic development. The knowledge of each girl's general intelligence level is of great assistance also in estimating her possibilities in work, play and other school activities. This program represents a minimum psychometric service. The only psychiatric service now given at the Industrial School for Girls is the examination of a few problem girls with recommendations as to their treatment in the school and their commitment to another institution when necessary.

The routine at the Industrial School for Boys is quite identical, with these additions: (1) Vocational cards are made out, on which the placement officer later keeps his cottage and work record; (2) The psychiatrist sees each new boy for a brief interview.

At the Lyman School for Boys the psychiatric work is becoming more nearly an integral part of the school life. The primary purpose of the clinic is the better adjustment and understanding of the boy in an effort to help him to understand his own difficulties. The first step in this direction is the interview soon after the boy arrives at the school. Here we talk over with the boy the delinquencies that caused his commitment and try to get his opinion of his behavior—his reasoning about the whole situation. We explain the aim of the school and how we try to achieve that aim—the credit system, the disciplinary cottage, the varieties of work and trade training that are offered, and other practical items that immediately confront the new-comer. When any mental peculiarities are noticed in this first interview, they are recorded, to be studied more fully at the second interview. A cursory neurological examination is usually a part of this initial study.

Frequently during the week the psychiatrist is available at the school building to boys who want to talk over with him problems, usually of discipline or school or trade placement, that come up in the day's routine. Consultations are particularly helpful in discipline problems and make for greater justice in the treatment of the boy.

In furnishing the trade masters with boys suitable for their work, our selections are based on the results of the psychological tests as well as upon personal knowledge of the boy's characteristics gleaned from the interview, reports from cottage masters and from school records. In school the boy is placed wherever it is thought he will profit most, regardless of the grade he had reached in outside schools. When the boy has reached his intellectual limit, as evidenced by our tests and his actual performance in school, an effort is made to find a trade or other work for which he is better suited.

In addition to the regular activities, a study of various aspects of the problem of delinquency by means of statistical charts is being undertaken.

This work proceeds slowly, but valuable material is at hand, and the results will be well worth the time expended upon them. The problem of delinquency is fascinating by its complexity and extent, and any results, even if negative, will be significant for the problem as a whole.

The statistical data sheets, of which mention was made in last year's report, will give us, as time goes on, valuable figures and facts regarding results. The data sheet was devised as a convenient method of compiling a large number of facts gleaned from the individual study of each boy. These facts are being used in statistical studies which are expected to

show general trends in the causation of delinquency, the kinds of boys, the kinds of homes and environment and experiences, their academic, work and conduct records in the school, and their parole records. A study of the interrelations of some of these factors is being made, bearing on the relation of improvement, or the reverse, to the boy material concerned, to the home or foster home facilities for adjustment, and to the conduct and training in the school. Most of the results will not be apparent until the boys have been on parole for years, but many interesting and useful observations are being made by the way.

So that the Boys Parole Branch may benefit from the knowledge gained of the boy during his stay at the Lyman School, cards are sent to the superintendent of that branch giving a brief account of the boy's conduct, his work in school and out, and any peculiarities that are outstanding, together with his intelligence level. This report is designed to aid the visitor in placing boys and in checking up on the success of the boys on parole. Similar cards are made out for the boys from the Industrial School for Boys by the superintendent of that school.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The average daily population for the past year was 523, the highest it has been for the past ten years, and greater by 23 than the previous year. The highest average population recorded in any one month was 552—for the month of June. At no time did the number fall below 500 except in January, when it was 495. This condition has been a serious handicap in the proper classification and segregation of the various types of boys. When the new cottage, which is now in process of construction, has been completed and opened, the present over-crowded situation will be somewhat relieved.

The average length of stay of the boys released during the year was 12.05 months, a slight increase over the previous year, and is due, in a measure, to the returned boy being given a longer term at the school. The per capita cost of operation in the past year has been kept down to \$8.76 per week. This is less than in the previous year by 48 cents.

The increasing size of our institution has given us many problems in our academic school during the past year. The ideal class, for the type of boy received at this school, should be no larger than twenty-five in the grades, and fifteen in the special classes. It will be necessary to have more class rooms and extra teachers if the numbers continue to increase. It has been possible to adapt the school to meet, at least temporarily, the difficulties presented.

A new detail group has been formed, consisting of boys who, in the opinion of the psychiatrist and principal, have reached their school limit. It is planned to open one other Sloyd room and hire one extra teacher. This will take care of the school problem boys, by dividing their time between manual work and personally supervised study.

The school test given by the psychiatrist has been revised and amended so that it will more nearly fit the type of boy received here.

During the year an effort has been made to keep the work of the grades up to the standards of those of outside schools, and it has been pleasing to note that in many instances boys have been able to resume their places in home or other schools without any appreciable loss.

The graduation activities were held during the latter part of June. There were 47 boys who completed the ninth grade and who were eligible to enter high school in the fall. Unfortunately many of them were obliged to go to work when paroled from the school.

Athletics have occupied a prominent place in the curriculum. The athletic and gymnastic programs are strong factors in the mental, physical

and moral development of these boys.

The classes in drawing, music, sloyd and wood-turning continued their good work. In the forge department, the afternoons are devoted to repair work for the institution.

The work of the various vocational training departments has been kept up to the standards of previous years. No changes have been made during the year in the personnel of the instructors of these departments.

In the printing department, the same policy has been carried out that has been in force for the past seven years or more—"learning by doing." It is interesting to note the superiority of this training over the book method of teaching as applied to our particular needs.

The work carried on here is for the Department of Public Welfare—its many offices, divisions and institutions. The work accomplished, both in volume and scope, is worthy of note, when one considers the ages of the apprentices and their short length of stay. Eleven months of intensive training often lays a permanent foundation for future continuance in this trade for many boys.

There were 23 boys who received instruction in the shoeshop, the output of which is entirely for boys in charge of the trustees. One thousand seven hundred forty-three pairs of shoes and 192 pairs of slippers were manufactured and 4,498 pairs of shoes and slippers repaired. Many of the boys who have served several months are capable of going into commercial shoe factories and earning good wages.

The carpentry, masonry, painting, blacksmithing and plumbing classes have done all the repair work necessary, and, in addition, have made other permanent improvements. During the year acetylene welding was started in our shop, and a large assortment of metal articles have been repaired.

During the year the Legislature made an appropriation for a new brick cottage. This is now in process of construction, and will be ready for occupancy in the early summer. There were 1,000 feet of six-inch cast-iron water pipe and 1,200 feet of six-inch Akron sewer pipe laid to connect the new cottage with the main water and sewer system.

The expenditures for repairs and renewals not recurring annually were for the re-placing of one laundry press, one feed water pump at the power plant; the re-wiring of some of the older cottages (which were wired 36 years ago) with steel conduit and B & X cable and switches placed in steel cabinets, making them fireproof. There was also one silo purchased for the farm, and fence materials for enclosing coal pocket at railroad siding.

The farm was very productive this year. An abundant supply of all vegetables was produced. Corn and potatoes were exceptionally good; and 1,459 bushels of potatoes, also 349 tons of corn for ensilage, were harvested. The apple crop in this section of the state was almost a failure, due to heavy, cold rains during the spraying season. The dairy has shown excellent results, having produced 192,235.93 quarts of milk, 4,314 pounds of butter, and 379 pounds of veal. The swine herd produced 19,475 pounds of pork, and the poultry department 2,905 dozen eggs and 1,332 pounds of meat.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1929, is respectfully submitted.

There has been but little serious acute sickness during the year. The number of cases treated, however, has been above the average. As usual, the surgical cases have been sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. The school has been almost entirely free from contagious disease. Minor

accidents and local infections have been numerous, as is usual where so many active individuals are present.

Following is an outline of work done, and some of the special cases treated:—

Number of visits by physician, 327.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 21,390.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 371.

Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,624.

Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 375.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 8.

Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 62.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 98.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 27.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 10.

Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 326.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 677.

Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 103.

Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 54.

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 13.

State Infirmary, 4.

Westborough State Hospital (for X-ray), 21.

Worcester City Hospital, 3.

Framingham Clinic, 1.

Number of operations performed:

Tonsils and adenoids, 48.

Special cases:

Fractures, 9.

Deep abscesses, 4.

Chronic ulcer, 1.

Hernia, 2.

Varicocele, 1.

Hydrocele, 1.

Undescended testicle, 2.

Haemorrhoids, 1.

Appendicitis, 4.

Corneal ulcer, 1.

Curvature of spine, 2.

Pneumonia, 4.

Endocarditis, 1.

Number given toxin antitoxin, 120.

Number vaccinated, 9.

Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 36.

Number of inmates given glasses, 23.

Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 128.

Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 132.

Number of inmates whose noses and throats were treated, 85.

REPORT OF DENTAL WORK PERFORMED BY

DR. HAROLD B. CUSHING

The year on the whole has been one that has seen a great deal of the usual work done which would naturally be found in the mouths of the class of boys coming to this institution, from homes where dentistry is usually one of the last things thought of by the parents. This year the dental work done has been supplemented by personal talks to the boys as to the importance of taking proper care of their mouths and the proper care of the teeth.

The following is a list of the kinds and number of operations done during 1929: Amalgam fillings, 875; copper cement fillings, 1,011; extractions, 603; prophylaxis, 1,081; and treatments, 265.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1929.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1928.....	521	
Committed during the year.....	324	
Re-committed during the year.....	2	
Returned from parole.....	359	
Returned from absence without leave.....	116	
Returned from hospitals.....	40	
Returned from leave of absence.....	19	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Returned from Westfield State Sanatorium.....	2	
		1,385*
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	459	
Paroled to others than relatives.....	73	
Boarded in foster homes.....	131	
Absent without leave.....	125	
Released to hospitals.....	39	
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	16	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	4	
Granted leave of absence.....	19	
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4	
Taken to Westfield State Sanatorium.....	1	
Committed to state hospitals.....	4	
Released to court on habeas.....	4	
		879
Remaining in Lyman School for boys November 30, 1929.....		506

*This represents 824 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1929, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1929	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	2	122	124
Berkshire	9	460	469
Bristol	26	1,470	1,496
Dukes	—	25	25
Essex	43	2,152	2,195
Franklin	1	127	128
Hampden	39	1,156	1,195
Hampshire	3	215	218
Middlesex	72	3,165	3,237
Nantucket	—	29	29
Norfolk	9	784	793
Plymouth	7	408	415
Suffolk	88	3,351	3,439
Worcester	27	1,638	1,665
Totals	326	15,102	15,428

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Fathers born in United States....	17	23	16	24	19	20	27	17	19	22
Mothers born in United States....	32	26	22	15	25	18	25	25	26	24
Fathers foreign born.....	28	29	19	17	23	22	27	22	25	22
Mothers foreign born.....	17	26	17	17	19	20	26	20	18	24
Both parents born in United States	40	44	38	44	26	58	68	77	84	73
Both parents foreign born.....	190	178	171	165	173	216	213	211	206	198
Nativity of both parents unknown	51	44	18	38	30	31	12	5	10	6
Nativity of one parent unknown..	40	42	29	29	34	24	9	8	5	6
Per cent of foreign parentage....	55	52	62	56	59	61	61	62	60	60
Per cent of American parentage..	11	13	14	14	9	13	19	22	25	22
Per cent of unknown parentage..	15	13	6	13	10	1	3	1	3	1

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Born in United States.....	317	311	244	284	264	325	328	320	322	315
Foreign born.....	27	24	31	11	22	28	21	20	23	11
Unknown nativity.....	3	6	2	—	3	3	1	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1929	Committed from 1885 to 1928	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	—	—	5	5
Seven.....	1	9	25	35
Eight.....	3	57	115	175
Nine.....	10	200	231	441
Ten.....	13	455	440	908
Eleven.....	27	845	615	1,487
Twelve.....	54	1,540	748	2,342
Thirteen.....	77	2,385	897	3,359
Fourteen.....	118	3,464	778	4,360
Fifteen.....	21	326	913	1,260
Sixteen.....	2	30	523	555
Seventeen.....	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	—	3	17	20
Unknown.....	—	12	32	44
	326	9,330	5,518	15,174

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Had parents, 190.
 Had no parents, 17.
 Had father only, 41.
 Had mother only, 73.
 Had stepfather, 28.
 Had stepmother, 19.
 Had intemperate father, 76.
 Had intemperate mother, 3.
 Had both parents intemperate, 9.
 Had parents separated, 23.
 Had attended church, 321.
 Had never attended church, 5.
 Had not attended school within one year, 2.
 Had been arrested before, 274.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 29.
 Had used tobacco, 210.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 7.
 Were attending school, 198.
 Were idle, 119.
 Parents owning residence, 94.
 Members of family had been arrested, 129.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending November 30, 1929.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
9.....	—	3 (or under)	16.....	1	4
3.....	—	4	14.....	1	5
4.....	—	5	4.....	1	6
22.....	—	6	8.....	1	7
27.....	—	7	2.....	1	8
14.....	—	8	5.....	1	9
15.....	—	9	2.....	1	10
35.....	—	10	2.....	1	11
39.....	—	11	1.....	2	1
32.....	1	—	1.....	2	2
29.....	1	1	1.....	2	3
17.....	1	2	1.....	2	4
15.....	1	3			

Total number paroled for first time during year 318; average length of stay in the school, 12.05 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Breaking and entering, 103.
Delinquent child, 2.
Larceny, 125.
Stubbornness, 29.
Running away, 10.
Unlawful appropriation of autos, 30.
Assault and battery, 4.
Setting fires, 1.
Ringing false alarm of fire, 2.
Malicious injury to property, 4.
Malicious mischief, 3.
Violation of rules and regulations of Hampden County Training School, 1.
Trespass on railroad, 2.
Unlawfully carrying a revolver, 2.
Manslaughter, 1.
Lewdness, 4.
Indecent assault, 3.
Total, 326.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	216
Average for ten years.....	465.37	326.6	657.3	207.4

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1920	13.98	1925	13.78
1921	14.04	1926	14.21
1922	14.18	1927	14.21
1923	13.95	1928	14.05
1924	14.10	1929	14.18

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1920	11.74	1925	12.36
1921	11.11	1926	11.88
1922	11.53	1927	12.46
1923	11.59	1928	11.43
1924	12.18	1929	12.05

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1920	13.19	1925	13.19
1921	13.20	1926	13.32
1922	13.04	1927	13.20
1923	12.97	1928	12.69
1924	13.09	1929	13.32

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1920	333	1925	357
1921	458	1926	326
1922	443	1927	353
1923	393	1928	412
1924	351	1929	359

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1920	\$9.85	\$9.83	1925	\$9.20	\$9.18
1921	9.56	9.55	1926	8.64	8.61
1922	9.61	9.60	1927	9.37	9.34
1923	11.26	11.21	1928	9.27	9.24
1924	8.94	8.89	1929	8.80	8.76

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

In 1st grade, 2.	In 8th grade, 37.
In 2nd grade, 3.	In 9th grade, 9.
In 3rd grade, 20.	In High School, 7.
In 4th grade, 34.	Special Class, 13.
In 5th grade, 50.	Continuation, 15.
In 6th grade, 73.	Ungraded, 2.
In 7th grade, 61.	Total, 326.

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1929:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES :—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$26.58	
Sales	768.86	
Miscellaneous :—		
Stock premiums	28.00	
Interest on bank balances.....	174.83	
Total Income		\$998.27
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS :—		
Advance	\$15,000.00	
Current year refunds	59.41	15,059.41
Receipts on account of maintenance.....		117,178.14
Lyman Trust Fund Income.....		10.14

\$133,245.96

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH :—		
Institution income	\$998.27	
Refunds account maintenance	59.41	
		\$1,057.68
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION :—		
Return of Advance		15,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance		117,178.14
Lyman Trust Fund Income		10.14
Total Payments		\$133,245.96

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$10.00
Appropriation, current year	244,600.00
	\$244,610.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$239,270.95
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$5,339.05

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$114,878.13
FOOD	35,931.91
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE.....	7,003.78
FARM	19,478.57
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.....	20,255.30
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES.....	3,390.04
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS.....	2,084.46
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	2,304.52
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS.....	14,628.47
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.....	8,284.91
REPAIRS, ORDINARY	7,499.02
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS	3,531.84
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$239,270.95

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation carried forward from 1928.....	6.29
Appropriation, current year.....	75,149.04
	<u>\$75,155.33</u>

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Houses for Officers	\$5,000.00	\$5.39	\$4,999.10	\$0.90
Brick Cottage	75,000.00	21,002.92	21,002.92	53,997.08
Drainage Assessment	149.04	149.04	149.04	
	<u>\$80,149.04</u>	<u>\$21,157.35</u>	<u>\$26,151.06</u>	<u>\$53,997.98</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 522.97.

Total cost of maintenance, \$239,270.95.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.80.

Receipts from sales, \$768.86.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.03.

All other institution receipts, \$229.41.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.01.

Net weekly per capita, \$8.76.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

November 30, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$50,303.67
Buildings	453,709.00
Miscellaneous	<u>95,257.00</u>
Total real estate	\$599,269.67

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	<u>163,143.61</u>
Total valuation of property.....	\$762,413.28

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	521	—	521
Number received during the year.....	864	—	864
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	879	—	879
Number at the end of the fiscal year	506	—	506
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	522.97	—	522.97
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	66.63	43.34	109.97

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1928.....	1,556
Released on parole during year 1929.....	<u>663</u>
Total	2,219
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	631
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1929.....	1,588
Net gain	<u>32</u>

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$114,878.13
2. Subsistence	35,931.91
3. Clothing	14,628.47
4. Ordinary repairs	7,499.02
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	<u>66,333.42</u>
Total for institution	\$239,270.95

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$37,480.00
Office and other expenses.....	20,377.32
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	<u>18,596.16</u>
Total	\$76,453.48

Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out..... 5,469.71
¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that “boarded boys under fourteen” and “instruction in public schools of boys boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.
 Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The past year has been unusually satisfactory because of the high level of conduct maintained by the boys, with consequent profit to themselves, as well as the large number of tasks accomplished. The most important factor in this result has probably been the general stability and ability of the staff. The number of staff replacements has been materially lessened, tending to give us a group of people who, because they are acquainted with the boys and their problems, are more interested and more efficient than they could otherwise be. Probably all join the staff primarily because they wish employment. Most of those who remain become intensely interested in the work itself, and find a value in it for its own sake. Many begin the work with boys conceiving themselves to be first of all custodians, but eventually come to feel they are teachers. As a custodian one cannot always be with the boy in his conduct, but as a teacher one is always for him and his future. As the boy comes to realize this, his natural antagonism to authority is materially lessened and there is left time and opportunity to work for his ultimate welfare.

Primarily the school is custodial, all commitments being made by the courts. However, the statute establishing the school also provides that the boys shall be instructed in “piety and morality” and in the “arts, trades and employments” as may seem best for their “amendment and future benefit.” The teaching of piety and morality has long been taken as a matter of course. But that trades, and particularly employments, might be the subject of definite organized teaching is, generally speaking, a relatively new conception in the regime of the work of preparing our youth to take their place in the world. Fortunately the building of the institution itself, as well as its maintenance, has continually offered an ideal chance for the teaching of how to do things. The interest in this practical sort of teaching was greatly increased this year through the help of the Department of Education, which gave a course to all staff members in teaching methods as applied to trades and employments. The course was well given and well received and will be a real help in aiding to fit our lads to take their places in the world's work.

Plenty of things to be done—sufficient tasks to look forward to in work or play—tends to keep the entire group, both boys and grown-ups, on the alert. In athletics particularly, intermural as well as with other schools, has come much joy and a fair distribution of victories. The larger tasks which have occupied our attention in the past year are as follows:—

EMPLOYEES' DWELLINGS

The old Shaker buildings which were moved to new locations have been remodeled and made into dwellings for employees, giving good quarters for three additional families.

ROAD TO ATHLETIC FIELD

The building of this road required a large amount of grading around the employees' dwellings. This has made the east end of the institution take on a pleasing appearance.

STOREHOUSE AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER

The scheme of having our boys do construction work at the girls' school at Lancaster, under the same board of control, continues to work out well. The extension to the storehouse at Lancaster was completed early in the year. From December, 1928 to March, 1929, there were from three to fifteen boys, receiving trade training there all the time.

INFIRMARY ADDITION AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER

A wing, 60 feet long by 31 feet wide, one and one-half stories with exposed basement, is being added to the infirmary at the Industrial School for Girls. A force of 12 to 35 boys has been receiving trade training in doing the work since last June on this project, and it will probably take to the end of February, 1930, to complete it. The building of this structure involved the moving and re-building of nearly 2,000 feet of sewers and drains, the excavation and moving away of about 3,500 cubic yards of material, and the building of a concrete retaining wall 150 feet long. This was all done by a squad of boys from the Industrial School for Boys under the direction of masters. There were 40 doors and about 125 windows, together with all the frames, trim and finish for same, built in the woodworking shop at the Industrial School for Boys.

IN GENERAL

About 500 cords of wood were cut during the year and 1,500 cubic yards of sand and gravel prepared for construction work. The usual farm occupations were carried on also.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1929 is hereby respectfully submitted.

The spring of 1929 was trying because of an unusual number of respiratory tract infections. During this period the school infirmary was filled almost to capacity. Special nurses were used in several cases and some outside medical assistance.

It has been established as a policy that boys who are found below the average physically on admission to the institution and on examination for athletic fitness a month later, shall report regularly for periodical physical examinations until they have reached average. The most frequent cause of subnormal condition has been found to be that of diseased tonsils and adenoids, the subnormal condition disappearing after these defects have been removed.

There have been several fractures of a serious nature. An X-ray machine in the hospital would be helpful in diagnosing fractures accurately.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of arthritis. This may be accredited to the increased facility for the treatment or removal of foci of infection.

No cases of contagious diseases have been encountered during the year.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 365.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 6,298.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 453.

Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 1,949.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 453.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 444.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 36.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 21.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 355.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 492.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 105.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 10.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.

Special cases treated:

Hernia, 3.
 Gonorrhoea, 4.
 Syphilis, 1.
 Acute nephritis, 1.
 Tuberculosis, 1.
 Lobar pneumonia, 4.
 Empyema, 1.
 Axillary abscess, 1.
 Cervical adenitis, 1.
 Diabetes, 1.
 Pleurisy with effusion, 1.

Fractures.

Vertebra, 1.
 Femur, 1.
 Humerus, 1.
 Mandible, 1.
 Clavicle, 1.
 Wrist, 1.
 Metatarsal, 1.
 Metacarpal, 2.

Number of injections tetanus antitoxin, 7.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith

Number of amalgam fillings, 98.
 Number of cement fillings, 163.
 Number of cleanings, 677.
 Number of extractions, 636.
 Number of treatments, 897.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 250.
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 47.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 20.
 Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 12.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 16.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat, 25.
 Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 16.
 Operations for cervical cellulitis, 1.
 Operation for sinusitis, 1.

17
STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1929.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1928.....	302	
Committed during the year.....	334	
Re-committed during the year.....	5	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	16	
Returned from parole.....	105	
Returned from leave of absence.....	10	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	8	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	3	
Returned from Court.....	2	787
Paroled.....	323	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	101	
Granted leave of absence.....	10	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	16	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	5	
Committed to Walter E. Fernald State School.....	1	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	10	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Taken to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	3	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned.....	4	
Taken to Court on habeas and returned later.....	1	
Deceased.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	14	492

Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1929..... 295

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of Parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Both parents born in the United States, 62.
Both parents foreign born, 182.
Father foreign born and mother native born, 22.
Father native born and mother foreign born, 22.
Mother foreign born and father unknown, 4.
Father foreign born and mother unknown, 5.
Father native born and mother unknown, 12.
Mother native born and father unknown, 8.
Nativity of parents unknown, 37.
Total, 355.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Born in the United States, 329.	
Born in foreign countries, 26.	
Canada and provinces, 12.	Albania, 1.
Italy, 6.	Trinidad, 1.
Russia, 2.	Mexico, 1.
Portugal, 1.	Turkey, 2.
	Total, 355.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Larceny, 83.
Breaking and entering, 35.
Breaking and entering and larceny, 56.
Attempt to break and enter, 4.
Attempted larceny, 4.
Unlawful appropriation of auto, 63.
Violating auto laws, 18.
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 33.
Assault and battery, 5.
Indecent assault, 4.
Failure on parole, 16.

Being a runaway, 7.
 Carrying a dangerous weapon, 1.
 Lewdness, 1.
 Drunkenness, 2.
 Unnatural act, 2.
 Robbery, 1.
 Disturbing the peace, 3.
 Violation of probation, 1.
 Vagrancy, 5.
 Assault, 4.
 Being an idle and disorderly person, 1.
 Receiving stolen goods, 2.
 Destroying property, 2.
 Willful injury to property, 2.
 Total, 355.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 265.
 Had father only, 22.
 Had mother only, 38.
 Had mother dead and father unknown, 1.
 Had foster parents, 5.
 Parents unknown, 3.
 Both parents dead, 21.
 Had step-father, 17.
 Had step-mother, 14.
 Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor, 55.
 Parents separated, 22.
 Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 81.
 Had parents owning residence, 97.
 Had attended school within one year, 112.
 Had attended school within two years, 77.
 Had attended school within three years, 66.
 Had attended school within four years, 23.
 Had attended school within five years, 9.
 Were attending school, 68.
 Had been in court before, 286.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 36.
 Had used tobacco, 260.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 59.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

AGE	NUMBER	AGE	NUMBER
15-16	133	17-18	67
16-17	146	Over 18	9
Total, 355.			

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Ungraded class, 9.
 In 4th grade or below, 15.
 In 5th grade, 18.
 In 6th grade, 88.
 In 7th grade, 97.
 In 8th grade, 59.
 In High School, 69.
 Total, 355.

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1929.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	3	80	—	10
3	—	4	54	—	11
2	—	5	25	1	—
6	—	6	4	1	1
19	—	7	6	1	2
41	—	8	1	1	3
79	—	9	1	1	5
			1	1	7

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 323; average length of stay in the school, 9.7 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1929:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income.

PERSONAL SERVICES:—

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$44.38
Sales	674.99
Interest earned	55.46

Total income

\$774.83

OTHER RECEIPTS:—

Refunds of previous years

57.55

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:

APPROPRIATIONS:—

MAINTENANCE:—

Advance	8,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	78,765.78
Maintenance refunds	44.64
	\$86,810.42

SPECIAL:—

Payments on account of Special Appropriations.....	\$890.54
Refunds	290.74
	1,181.28

\$88,824.08

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution income	\$774.83
Refunds, account maintenance	44.64
Refunds of previous years	57.55
	\$877.02

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—

On account of maintenance	\$78,765.78
Return of advance	8,000.00
	\$86,765.78

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:—

On account of special appropriations.....	\$90.54
Refunds	290.74
	\$1,181.28

Total

\$88,824.08

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$195.91
Appropriation, current year.....	165,000.00

\$165,195.91

Expenses (as analyzed below).....

161,632.90

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....

\$3,563.01

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$74,420.05
Food	21,234.91
Medical and general care.....	7,191.18
Farm	15,377.79
Heat, light and power	13,340.17
Garage, stable and grounds	2,131.05
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,289.27
Religious instruction	1,800.00
Clothing and materials	10,455.39
Furnishings and household supplies	6,997.04
Repairs, ordinary	6,396.05

Total expenses for maintenance.....

\$161,632.90

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Extension to shop building.....	\$20,000.00	
Additional houses for employees	4,000.00	
Sewage disposal system	8,000.00	
		<hr/>
		\$32,000.00

EXPENDITURES :—

Extension to shop building.....	\$19,998.37	
Additional houses for employees.....	3,998.40	
		<hr/>
		\$23,996.77

Balance November 30, 1929, carried to next year..... \$8,003.23

During the year the average number of inmates has been 295.

Total cost for maintenance, \$161,632.90.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.55.

Receipts from sales, \$674.99.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0441.

All other institution receipts, \$157.39.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0103.

Net weekly per capita, \$10.49.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1929

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$33,288.00	
Buildings	519,156.00	
		<hr/>

Total Real Estate \$552,444.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property \$138,814.56

Total Valuation of Property \$691,258.56

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	302	—	302
Number received during the year.....	485	—	485
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	492	—	492
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	295	—	295
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during year	295	—	295
Number of individuals actually represented.....	758	—	758
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	58	20	78

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1928.....	927
Number of boys paroled during year 1929.....	424
	<hr/>
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	1,351
	402
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1929.....	949
Net gain	22

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSE :—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$74,420.05
2. Subsistence	21,234.91
3. Clothing	10,455.39
4. Ordinary repairs	6,396.05
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	49,126.50

Total for institution \$161,632.90

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Supt. (See page 24.)

Notes on current expenses :—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent) : GEORGE P. CAMPBELL
Executive head of Parole Branch : JOHN J. SMITH

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1929, there were 1,588 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 949 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, a total of 2,537. This is a net gain of 54 as contrasted with a net loss of 93 for the preceding year. From the Lyman School for Boys, 459 were paroled to their own homes, or with relatives, 73 to foster homes, at wages, and 131 to foster homes, at board. Three hundred sixty-seven were paroled from the Industrial School for Boys to their own homes, or with relatives, and 57 placed at wages in foster homes. From the Industrial School for Boys it is always possible to parole a boy to a foster home where he can at least earn his board, but the smaller and younger boys from the Lyman School, who have to attend school, must necessarily be paroled to foster homes at board, if conditions are such that they cannot be paroled to their own homes, or to relatives. Sufficient foster homes have been available to meet all needs without delay.

Industrial conditions during the year have made it extremely hard for many boys to obtain employment, and even when they did obtain work it was usually of the most menial nature. Many were unable to get steady work of any kind, and were fortunate to be employed at odd jobs.

Honorable discharges were granted by the trustees to 54 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and to 69 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This was encouraging, in view of poor industrial conditions and the inducements to juvenile law-breaking.

Eighty-six boys on parole were committed to other institutions during the year, of whom 51 were on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, and 35 on parole from the Lyman School for Boys. It is a question how many of these commitments could have been avoided by this department, if there were more visitors to give closer supervision. Considering the number of boys on parole, however, and the number of visitors employed, it does not seem possible to expect better results.

During the year 19,240 separate visits were made by visitors, of which 9,217 were made to boys under eighteen years of age on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, 3,492 to boys over eighteen on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 6,531 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. One thousand five hundred sixty-eight home investigations were made, as well as 202 investigations of foster homes. Our visitors spent 775 hours looking for runaways from the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys, and 619 hours in looking for runaways from foster homes. In addition to this, they spent 1,044 hours seeking employment for boys on parole in their districts.

On November 30, 1929, this department held for its wards 600 bank books, showing deposits of \$27,565.42. Every effort is made to encourage boys earning wages to save.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1928.....	1,556
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1929.....	663
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1929.....	2,219

Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1929.....	359
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1929.....	164
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	16
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	35
Boys who died during the year.....	1
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	54
Boys recommitted.....	2
	<hr/> 631
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1929.....	1,588
Net gain.....	32

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	76	4.78
Out of Commonwealth.....	168	10.58
At board, attending school.....	93	5.86
Attending school, not boarded.....	245	15.43
Employed on farms.....	82	5.16
In mills (textile).....	56	3.53
In other mills and factories.....	93	5.86
Idle.....	76	4.78
Classed as laborers.....	80	5.04
In machine shops.....	11	.69
In shoe shops.....	40	2.51
Clerks and in stores.....	56	3.53
In other institutions.....	20	1.26
Ill.....	7	.44
Occupations unknown.....	27	1.70
Odd jobs.....	43	2.71
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	138	8.69
In printing plants.....	9	.57
Recently released.....	6	.38
Messengers and doing errands.....	53	3.34
In different occupations.....	156	9.82
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	53	3.34
	<hr/> 1,588	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,588 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,039, or 65.42 per cent, were doing well; 173, or 10.9 per cent, were doing fairly well; 43, or 2.71 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 168, or 10.58 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 138, or 8.69 per cent, were unknown, and occupations unknown, 27, or 1.7 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives.....	459
Number of boys paroled to others.....	73
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	131
	<hr/>
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation..	663
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1929.....	93

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1929.*

For violation of parole.....	332
For relocation and other purposes.....	27
	<hr/>
Total number returned.....	359

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	20	12.19
On farms.....	3	1.83
In textile mills.....	4	2.44
In different occupations.....	16	9.76
Chauffeurs.....	8	4.88
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth.....	59	35.97
Idle.....	7	4.27
In factories.....	14	8.54
Laborers.....	10	6.09
In institutions.....	9	5.49
Odd jobs.....	7	4.27
Clerks.....	7	4.27
	<hr/> 164	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	87	53.05
Doing fairly well	11	6.71
Doing badly	12	7.32
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	54	32.92
	164	100.00

During the year 9 boys who became of age in 1929 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1929, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 35.
 In the United States Navy, 34.
 In the United States Marines, 7.
 On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,021.
 On parole to others, 82.
 On parole on own responsibility, 10.
 On parole at board, 93.
 On parole out of Commonwealth, 168.
 Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 138.
 Total outside the School, 1,588.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1928.....	927
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1929.....	424
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1929.....	1,351
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1929	105
Became of age during year	169
Committed to other institutions during year.....	51
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	69
Died during year	3
Number of boys recommitted during year.....	5
	402
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1929....	949
Net gain	22

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	72	7.59
Machinists	17	1.79
Employed on farms	56	5.90
Doing odd jobs.....	49	5.16
In textile mills	56	5.90
In shoe shops	30	3.16
Classed as laborers	72	7.59
Clerks and working in stores.....	54	5.69
Other factories	82	8.64
Recently released	38	4.00
Teamsters	30	3.16
In different occupations	112	11.80
In institutions	25	2.63
Out of Commonwealth	83	8.75
Idle	54	5.69
In School	11	1.16
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	98	10.33
Printing	5	.53
Ill	5	.53
	949	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 949 boys show that at the time of the last report 617, or 65.02 per cent, were doing well; 110, or 11.59 per cent, were doing fairly well; 41, or 4.31 per cent, were doing badly; 83, or 8.75 per cent, were out of State; 98, or 10.33 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown	30	17.75
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	26	15.38
Chauffeurs	11	6.51
Employed on farms	5	2.95
In textile mills, other mills and factories	23	13.61
Classed as laborers	13	7.69
Out of Commonwealth	18	10.68
Ill	3	1.78
Odd jobs	6	3.56
In other institutions	10	5.90
Idle	3	1.78
In different occupations	11	6.51
Clerks	10	5.90
	169	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	99	58.58
Doing fairly well	13	7.69
Doing badly	14	8.29
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	43	25.44
	169	100.00

During the year 33 boys who became of age in 1929 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 98 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of parole during the year ending November 30, 1929, and 7 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1929.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$37,480.00
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$7,761.52	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos	3,867.25	
Telephone and telegraph	1,450.17	
Travel of boys	2,635.81	
Carriage hire for boys	1,582.00	
Return of runaways and sundries	136.81	
		\$17,433.56
Office expenses:		
Postage	\$611.18	
Stationery and office supplies	694.06	
Telephone and Telegraph	439.56	
Rent	1,145.00	
Sundries	53.96	
		\$2,943.76
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$13,262.12	
Clothing ¹	3,997.42	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses)	1,336.62	
		\$18,596.16

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys..... \$76,453.48

Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out..... \$5,469.71

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$668.93. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year opened with an enrollment of 307 girls. During the year 199 girls were committed, 99 girls were returned, and 312 girls were paroled during the year, leaving 293 girls in the school on November 30, 1929. The largest number in any one day was 327 girls; the smallest number in any one day was 292 girls.

From the numbers submitted, with a normal single-room capacity for 262 girls, it is evident that an additional cottage is an essential need. At present there is a total of 44 girls cared for in six of the cottages, in open dormitories on the upper floors, in addition to full occupancy of all the single rooms; and during the summer it was necessary in nine of the ten cottages to have some girls lodged in dormitories, creating very unfavorable conditions. It is the policy of the school to continue training along lines which have proved successful, to make changes where results have failed to reach expectations, and to add whatever educational research may have contributed of promise of better fulfilment of our purpose. The school, therefore, continues fundamental work, varied by new adaptations.

Academic work alone does not meet our needs. The re-education and restoration of our girls along social lines is the large problem presented. How may we best equip them that they may return to the community as a stable and valued part of the community? The answer has not been found for the entire number. The majority, it is felt, must be trained sufficiently well that with the exception of the very young girls, they may be returned to the community as self-supporting.

Character formation, being a slow process, allows no short cut, but rather evolves from and is the direct result of the training given and the ability of the child to respond. The close contact and personal attention to the individual girl by the superintendent and assistant superintendent, the care and intimate understanding of the matron and other workers in the cottage, the supervision of the physician and nurses, the invaluable spiritual help afforded by the several clergymen, and last, but by no means least, the untiring efforts of the principal and teachers in the academic departments, are the contributing factors in the unfolding of character development.

In the central school building there are rooms for the teaching of handwork as well as academic, a gymnasium, a domestic science room, and an assembly hall. A well-rounded program, adapted to the individual girl, is provided.

In planning the academic work, a course of study based on public school standards forms the foundation. Because of the limits in time of stay, those parts of the basic subjects that may be of definite practical value to the average person are stressed. To these subjects are added other cultural ones, such as picture study, music appreciation, and the study of literature, which later may have value.

Each girl is required to spend one session daily in an academic class and one in a class in sewing, with exceptions made in the case of younger girls, low-grade and high school girls, all of whom spend additional time in the academic class. A small group, also, has had handwork substituted for academic work. The handwork classes consist of sewing and various handicrafts, including chair-caning, basketry, rug-making, embroidery and crocheting.

The domestic science room trains about sixty girls. The work done in this department consists of practical cooking, waitress work, table etiquette, etc., the aim being to emphasize the place and dignity of such work, as well as the need of thoughtfulness, accuracy and neatness.

Interest has been stimulated by the study of current events. Responsibility of the individual to the life of the community has been presented through an up-to-date course in civics.

Our department of physical education combines gymnastics and recreational activities, the program consisting of definite work in the gymnasium, with folk dancing and games. Hygiene, with its mental as well as its physical aspect, has been stressed. Health charts have been kept in the lower grades.

General chorus and class instruction in music has been given and the choir has continued to do excellent work. Piano instruction has been given in some cases. The new electric radio has afforded better material for the music appreciation courses.

Holidays and special days are observed by suitable programs. The Christmas play, "There Was One Who Gave a Lamb," was charmingly presented. At Easter, "In an Easter Garden," was also well presented.

Our annual graduation exercises and exhibition were held on June 22nd and 26th. Twenty-seven girls received certificates of promotion from our upper grade class to the first year of high school. "The Gateway," a pageant of commencement, was presented in the Chapel by the graduating class, music being furnished by the choir. A demonstration of the work of the department of physical education, in which approximately 200 girls participated, was given on the lawn, at the close of the Chapel exercises.

THE FARM

The season on the farm was fairly satisfactory, with an average yield of food products. The apple crop was below the average. From the dairy 800 pounds of beef, 304,945 pounds of milk, and 5,250 pounds of butter, were produced. The swine herd furnished 14,286 pounds of pork. Four hundred tons of ice were harvested, and 70 cords of wood were cut.

IMPROVEMENTS

An enlargement of the storehouse, under construction in 1928, was completed and cold storage refrigeration facilities provided.

The farmhouse, occupied by the men employees, seriously damaged by fire on March 27, 1929, was restored and made ready for occupancy July 22, 1929.

Three silos were built,—two new ones and a third one reconstructed. The slate on the roof of the cow barn was relaid.

An extension to the school hospital is in process of construction, the work being done by the trade classes from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, six miles away. A wing, sixty by thirty-one feet, one and one-half stories in height, with basement out of ground, is being added, which will provide medical offices, treatment rooms, and additional rooms for girls and officers.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1929, is respectfully submitted:

Summary of Work Done

- Number of visits by school physician, 425.
- Number of visits by other physicians, 25.
- Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 9,859.
- Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 633.
- Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
- Number of commitments examined by physician, 199.
- Number of returned girls examined by physician, 74.
- Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 526.
- Number of smears taken, 530.
- Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,333.
- Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 13.
- Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 41.
- Number of girls pregnant when committed, 16.

Number of returned girls pregnant, 2.
 Number of X-rays taken, 3.
 Number of injections of pituitrin, 24.
 Number of injections of tetanus antitoxin, 7.
 Number of injections of novocaine, 3.
 Number of injections of diphtheria antitoxin, 3.
 Number of girls vaccinated, 3.
 Number of urine analysis, 216.
 Number of chest examinations, 442.

*Report of Work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in
 Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.*

Number of visits, 24.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, nose and throat were examined, 198.
 Number of other eye examinations, 197.
 Number of other nose examinations, 19.
 Number of other throat examinations, 32.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 60.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 135.
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 160.
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 13.
 Total number of girls seen, 776.
 Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 46.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Number of visits made, 54.	Pulps removed, 4.
Amalgam fillings, 974.	Treatments, 97.
Enamel fillings, 210.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 129.
Cement fillings, 192.	Partial plates, 5.
Extractions, 435.	Gold inlays, 7.
Gas administrations, 11.	Gold crowns, 2.
Novocaine administrations, 298.	Trubyte crowns, 4.
Cleansings, 172.	Impressions, 21.
	Number of girls seen, 1,087.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS
 INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1928.....	307	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1928.....	543	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1928.....	850	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1929.....	199	
Received from Reformatory for Women (on parole).....	1	
	<hr/>	1,050
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1929.....	60	
Honorably discharged during year.....	62	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	20	
	<hr/>	142
Total in custody, November 30, 1929.....		908

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

In the school November 30, 1928.....	307	
Since committed	199	
	<hr/>	506

Recalled to the school:

From visit home	2	
From court	2	
From running from the school.....	6	
From hospitals	37	
For a visit	2	
	<hr/>	49
Returned from parole:		
For medical care	8	
To await commitment to institutions.....	6	
For further training	22	
For violation of parole	14	
	<hr/>	50
		<hr/>
		99
		<hr/>
		605

Released from school:

On parole to parents or relatives.....	105
On parole to parents to attend school.....	17
On parole to other families for wages.....	108
On parole to other families to attend school.....	11
For a visit home	2
From visit to I. S.	1
To attend court	2
Ran from Industrial School for Girls.....	9
Transferred to hospitals	45
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents.....	4
Transferred to Reformatory for Women.....	2
Committed to Monson State Hospital.....	1
Committed to Worcester State Hospital.....	5
	<hr/>
	312

Remaining in the school November 30, 1929..... 293

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1929.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
3.....	—	1 ¹	9.....	1	3
3.....	—	2 ¹	7.....	1	4
1.....	—	3 ¹	9.....	1	5
1.....	—	4 ¹	7.....	1	6
1.....	—	10 ¹	6.....	1	7
1.....	—	14 ¹	19.....	1	8
1.....	—	26 ¹	10.....	1	9
2.....	—	1	11.....	1	10
3.....	—	2	9.....	1	11
2.....	—	3	5.....	2	0
4.....	—	4	12.....	2	1
3.....	—	5	5.....	2	2
2.....	—	6	3.....	2	4
4.....	—	7	2.....	2	5
2.....	—	8	4.....	2	6
8.....	—	9	2.....	2	7
10.....	—	10	1.....	2	8
11.....	—	11	1.....	2	10
4.....	1	0	1.....	2	11
7.....	1	1	1.....	3	1
13.....	1	2	2.....	3	2

Total number paroled for first time during year, 212; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 4 months, 13 days. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Breaking and entering and larceny, 1.
Delinquent, 25.
Drunkenness, 2.
False fire alarms, 1.
Fornication, 11.
Idle and disorderly, 4.
Larceny, 13.
Lewdness, 35.
Runaway, 21.
Stubborn, 78.
Transferred from the Division of Child Guardianship, 4.
(Delinquent; stubborn; runaway, 2)
Vagrancy, 3.
Violation of the True Name Law, 1.
Total number committed, 199.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Between 9 and 10 years,	1.
Between 10 and 11 years,	1.
Between 11 and 12 years,	2.
Between 12 and 13 years,	7.
Between 13 and 14 years,	19.
Between 14 and 15 years,	43.
Between 15 and 16 years,	55.
Between 16 and 17 years,	66.
Between 17 and 18 years,	5.

Total number committed, 199.

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 3 months, 27 days.

TABLE 41. *Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Born in the United States, 181.

Born in foreign countries, 18.

Canada, 8.

Greece, 2.

Ireland, 2.

Italy, 1.

Poland, 2.

Portugal, 1.

Scotland, 1.

Wales, 1.

Total number committed, 199.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Both parents born in the United States, 80.

Both parents foreign born, 72.

Father native born and mother foreign, 17.

Father foreign born and mother native, 19.

Mother native, father unknown, 2.

Mother foreign, father unknown, 4.

Father native, mother unknown, 2.

Nativity of both parents unknown, 3.

Total number committed, 199.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during the year ending November 30, 1929.*

In school, 70.

Housework, 12.

Factory, 5.

Nursemaid, 1.

Idle, 111.

Total number committed, 199.

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

In high school (first year), 14.

In high school (second year), 10.

In high school (third year), 5.

In grade IX, 13.

In grade VIII, 45.

In grade VII, 48.

In grade VI, 32.

In grade V, 8.

In grade IV, 6.

In grade III, 2.

Special classes, 16.

Total number committed, 199.

In school when committed, 70.

Out of school less than one year, 72.

Out of school between one and two years, 24.

Out of school between two and three years, 24.

Out of school between three and four years, 7.

Out of school between four and five years, 1.

Out of school between five and six years, 1.

Total number committed, 199.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1929:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income

PERSONAL SERVICES:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$12.08
Sales	700.66
MISCELLANEOUS	109.41

Total income	\$822.15
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

APPROPRIATIONS:

Advance	\$8,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance.....	70,329.79
Special Appropriations	3,693.98
Maintenance refunds	98.13
Special appropriation refunds	57.60
	\$82,179.50

\$83,001.65

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:

Institution income	\$822.15
Refunds, account maintenance	98.13
Refunds account special appropriations.....	57.60
	\$977.88

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:

On account of maintenance.....	\$70,329.79
Return of advance.....	8,000.00
On account of special appropriations.....	3,693.98
	\$82,023.77

\$83,001.65

Maintenance

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$3,330.54
Appropriation, current year	155,100.00
	\$158,430.54
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	155,714.72
	\$2,715.82

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$69,269.88
Food	17,746.19
Medical and general care.....	3,607.03
Farm	15,489.23
Heat, light and power.....	17,484.70
Garage, stable and grounds	2,244.99
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,881.99
Religious instruction	1,676.20
Clothing and materials	8,412.12
Furnishings and household supplies.....	9,472.43
Repairs, ordinary	6,435.95
Repairs and renewals.....	1,994.01
	\$155,714.72

Total expenses for maintenance.....

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

EXTENSION TO STOREHOUSE:

Whole amount, \$15,000.00.
Expended during fiscal year, \$6,947.35.
Total expended to date, \$14,999.68.
Balance at end of year, \$32, reverting to Treasury.

EXTENSION TO SCHOOL INFIRMARY:

Whole amount, \$15,000.
Expended during fiscal year, \$10,901.25.
Total expended to date, \$10,901.25.
Balance at end of year, \$4,098.75.

DORMITORY FIRE DAMAGE:

Whole amount, \$6,000.00.
Expended during fiscal year, \$5,997.30.
Expended to date, \$5,997.30.

Balance at end of year, \$2.70, reverting to Treasury.
 PURCHASE OF FARM LAND:
 Whole amount, \$1,500.
 Expended to date, —.
 Balance at end of year, \$1,500.
 During the year the average number of inmates has been 308.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$155,714.72.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.724.
 Receipt from sales, \$822.15.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.051.
 All other institution receipts, \$121.49.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0076.
 Net weekly per capita, \$9.6654.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1929.

REAL ESTATE		
Land	\$23,300.00	
Buildings	391,925.00	
Total Real Estate.....		\$415,225.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal Property		106,329.77
Total Valuation of Property.....		\$521,554.77

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	—	307	307
Number received during year (committed, 199; returned from parole, 99)	—	298	298
Number passing out of the institution during the year....	—	312	312
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.....	—	293	293
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	—	308	308
Average number of officers and employees during the year....	26	53	79

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year.....	776
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody..	142
Employees of parole branch	16

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:	
Salaries and wages	\$69,269.88
Travel, transportation, etc.....	1,881.99
Food	17,746.19
Religious instruction	1,676.20
Clothing and materials.....	8,412.12
Furnishings and household supplies.....	9,472.43
Medical and general care	3,607.03
Heat, light and power.....	17,484.70
Farm and stable	15,489.23
Grounds	2,244.99
Repairs, ordinary	6,435.95
Repairs and renewals.....	1,994.01
	\$155,714.72

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.
 Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

It has been, and is, the aim of the Girls Parole Branch to give to each individual girl opportunities to develop a standard of morals, a point of view, and a goal, which will be her guide and support, when, at twenty-one, she is on her own resources.

To attain this aim means individual study of the background, the personality defects, which are varying in causes and degrees, and the needs of each girl. During 1929 there have been 776 individual girls (and 62 babies) taken care of by the Girls Parole Branch. The Visitors have visited their girls 6,978 times during the past year. They have interviewed

6,835 individuals in doing their work. The most that we have been able to do in the past year, in many instances, has been to point the way, when once we accompanied the girls on the way.

When one adds to the low grade of mentality, the bad heredity, the degenerating home environment, the lack of moral training, and the fact that over 90 per cent of these girls had sex experiences prior to commitment, and the others were possessed of much unwholesome sex knowledge, it is evident that the parole branch has been confronted from day to day with an enormous task.

Six hundred and fifteen girls were on parole at the end of the year, November 30, 1929, the average age being eighteen years and two months. Two hundred and twenty-two of these were under eighteen years of age, 165 were under seventeen years of age, and 57 were under sixteen years of age. Three hundred and six different girls have been in housework positions during the year. Two hundred and ninety-five foster homes were used 436 times. The homes of 237 applicants of girls were investigated and 129 of these new homes were used. One hundred and sixty-six homes that had been used in previous years were again used this year. Eighty-five girls were paroled to foster homes for the first time. Ninety-one girls were paroled for the first time to the homes of relatives.

There have been 1,822 relocations of girls made during the year. These changes are frequently necessary for various reasons—it may be due to the employer or to the relative in whose home the girl has been placed, or to the girl herself. Many girls are not capable of sustained effort in one environment. New interests, new responsibilities, and new faces are necessary to keep them from being disinterested or discouraged. Changes are made many times, not because of any dissatisfaction of the home in which the girl is placed, but to give her a greater opportunity. Often a change of employment is considered advisable by the department.

The employment of girls who have done other work than housework has been varied. There has been little unemployment, however, due to the visitors' persistent efforts to interest others in helping to find a new position for the girl when she loses the old one. Many of the girls have done housework by the day, during slack times in the stores and the mills. They have been employed as follows: Bakery, 5; cafeteria, 2; clerk—business college, 1; dancer on stage, 1; factory, 149; fishloft, 2; General Electric Company, 3; hairdressing, 5; hospital attendant, 3; hospital—diet kitchen, 1; housework by the day, 45; laundry, 16; library, 1; motion picture exchange, 2; needlework, 5; nurse, 4; real estate office, 2; Rustcraft, 1; sales-girl, 12; tea room, 3; telephone, 3; and waitress, 13.

The number of girls paroled to relatives has increased greatly from year to year over that of girls paroled to foster homes, as shown by the following table (married girls are not included):

<i>Girls in Foster Homes</i>		<i>Girls in Homes of Relatives</i>	
Year	Per cent	Year	Per cent
1918	56.3	1918	12.0
1919	52.0	1919	22.0
1924	40.5	1924	29.1
1929	30.0	1929	36.5

This increased percentage of girls paroled to homes of relatives is due partly to the efforts of the department in the last few years to reconstruct the family life of the girls so that more were safely paroled to their own people. During the last year, we have been forced to drop most of this important phase of our work, because of the increased number of girls to be cared for and the limited number of workers. There have been 375 investigations of girls' homes made.

FURTHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS

During the past year, 72 girls in the care of the department have attended school. It is the largest number of school girls that we have ever had. This may be due to the increase of young girls below working age, but it also due to the fact that we have been able to return more girls to their own homes. Out of this group of girls, 53 have been placed with their own or adopted parents, 32 of the 53 in reconstructed homes. Of the group in foster homes, 11 have earned wages from two dollars to five dollars a week, and have been practically self-supporting. Three girls have been in free homes, receiving a small allowance. One girl has had a part free home and four girls have been boarded. The board of two of these four was paid by their parents, leaving only two girls out of 72 for which the department has paid board. One of these was a difficult behavior problem of 12 years, and the other was an eleven-year-old child, whose home was unfit for her return.

There have been 13 girls in high school, 42 girls in grammar school, one in trade school, one in a seminary, 7 in business school, and 8 in continuation school. The girls have behaved well in school, and in most cases have been trustworthy between school hours. Those girls who have been in foster homes are to be commended. It is not an easy task for a girl to work her way through school where practically all her time outside of school hours is claimed by her employer.

Recreation is more or less a question of convenience of the family. The little girls belong to the Girl Scouts or the Camp Fire Girls. They enjoy the good times and profit by the training. The older girls have little outside of their school activities, an occasional motion picture, or a shopping trip, perhaps.

The older school girl in the foster home must have pluck and determination. Every one who is graduated from high school is deserving of great praise, and it is safe to say that her future career will be a success.

OTHER INSTITUTIONAL CARE

When our girls have been placed in other institutions for discipline or medical care, such as the House of the Good Shepherd or the State Infirmary, they have been visited, in previous years, by the different visitors who had the care of them while in the community. This year the girls in these institutions have been under the direction of three visitors. The visitor who has the Boston district has had the supervision of the girls in the House of the Good Shepherd in Boston; the visitor who has the Springfield district has taken charge of the girls in the House of the Good Shepherd in Springfield; and the visitor who lives in Lowell has had the oversight of the girls in the State Infirmary at Tewksbury.

HEALTH OF THE GIRLS

The medical care of the girls is an important factor of parole work. In spite of the medical attention given to the girls while in the institution, they also need much while on parole. There has been an enormous increase in our hospital work in the past ten years.

In 1919, 116 girls were taken to the hospital 353 times. In 1929, 353 girls were taken 1,597 times to hospitals (25 different ones), private doctors and dentists. There were 137 ward patients. The number of girls has increased 204 per cent, and the number of times taken to hospitals and doctors has increased 352 per cent.

Fifty girls were under observation in the Psychopathic Hospital for periods of ten days each.

Miss Caroline Field, who has given her services for many years to the department and who has helped especially in the hospital work, assists now only when called on in the absence of the hospital visitor.

GIRLS' BANK SAVINGS

On November 30, 1929, there were 302 active bank accounts, amounting to \$14,609.62. Thirty-eight girls had between \$100 and \$200; five girls had between \$200 and \$300; three girls had \$300 or over. The largest amount that any one girl had in the bank at the end of the year was \$561.39.

Twenty-nine of the 60 girls, who reached their majority during the year, had \$796.50. in the bank. Thirty-eight of the girls, who were honorably discharged, had in the bank to their credit when they passed out of the care of the Trustees \$3,495.17. The largest amount that any of these girls had was \$475.85. Thirteen girls had over \$100.

Withdrawals from these accounts have been made for clothing, dentistry, board, vacations, reimbursement for money or articles stolen or destroyed, insurance, divorce, wedding trousseau, help at home, Christmas gifts, et cetera.

The savings referred to above, in most cases, do not include any money that may have been saved by girls who handled their own wages, or those girls living at home, as their earnings, in most cases, were needed in the family support. They are, however, a good indication of the habits of thrift which the parole department has tried to teach its wards, and which influences not only the girls themselves, but members of the girls' families.

GIRLS LEAVING THE CUSTODY OF THE TRUSTEES

There passed out of the custody of the Trustees during 1929 through three avenues 142 girls:

Commitment to other institutions, 20.

Reformatory for Women, 7.

Monson State Hospital, 1.

Worcester State Hospital, 6.

Wrentham State School, 1.

Department for Female Defective Delinquents, 5.

Reaching their majority, 60.

Being honorably discharged, 62.

Regarding the honorably discharged girls, the average age at the time of commitment to the school was 15 years and 2 months. The youngest girl was 10 years and 8 months when committed. The average time in the school in training was one year and 9 months. The shortest time was one month. (This girl was paroled because of poor health). The average time on parole was 3 years and one month. The longest time was 5 years and one month; the shortest time was one year and 9 months. Twenty girls were married and living in their own homes when honorably discharged.

The employment of the honorably discharged group was as follows: Cashier, 3; cook, 3; dental assistant, 1; dressmaker, 3; housekeeper, 12; nurse, 2; shop employee, 10; stenographer, 2; store clerk, 6. Their wages ranged from \$8 to \$35 a week.

COMMITMENTS DURING 1929

The work of the investigations and the recording of histories of the girls committed to the custody of the Trustees deserves special mention because of the importance of these records in the study of the individual girl. These investigations have been made with exceptional tact, thoroughness, and fairmindedness.

The number of commitments to the school has increased in the last five years 31.6 per cent. This is a heavy increase of work for one investigator. For a number of years one of the visitors has divided part of her time to assisting in these investigations, but with the increased number of girls on parole during 1929, the full time of all the visitors has been required in caring for the girls themselves.

One who has not had any intimate knowledge of the work with delinquents could scarcely understand the degrading environment and habits of many of these girls; much less believe that they could ever develop into a sphere of creditable living. It happens often enough, however, to make those of us who have followed them from year to year feel that any sacrifice of time, energy, personal inconvenience, or money is not too great.

IN CONCLUSION

The work of the parole department requires persistence, patience, and untiring devotion concentrated upon the welfare of each girl, that she may be given every opportunity to rebuild her life and develop every atom of good in her makeup for her own future and that of the community, thereby repaying in a measure, the tremendous effort of the Commonwealth in her behalf.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1929, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	175
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	32
On parole in families, earning wages.....	166
Attending school, earning wages.....	8
Attending school, boarding.....	7
Attending school, living at home.....	18
Doing other than housework, not living with relatives.....	4
In hospital or convalescent homes.....	24
Married (subject to recall for cause).....	74
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	27
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts.....	2
Boarding temporarily.....	9
House of Detention.....	1
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	37
b. Previously.....	28
c. From Industrial School.....	3
	<hr/>
	615
In school November 30, 1929.....	293
	<hr/>
	908

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1929.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1928.....	\$17,105.60
Cash received from savings to credit 280 girls and other ¹ sources from Dec. 1, 1928, to November 30, 1929.....	\$20,110.26
Interest on deposits.....	648.93
	<hr/>
By 1,418 deposits with the department.....	\$20,759.19
	<hr/>
	\$37,864.79
Cash ² withdrawn by 305 girls.....	\$19,578.43
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit November 30, 1929.....	\$18,286.36
¹ Other sources means from parents or relatives, court fees, etc.	
² Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, etc.	

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1929.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$29,065.00
Visitors:		
Travel.....	\$4,693.58	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto.....	934.05	
	<hr/>	\$5,627.63
Office expenses:		
Advertising.....	\$79.41	
Postage.....	405.09	
Stationery and office supplies.....	471.08	
Telephone and telegrams.....	1,376.15	
Rent.....	3,210.00	
Sundries.....	7.22	
	<hr/>	\$5,548.95
Graduating expenses for honorably discharged girls.....		150.03
		<hr/>
Total expended for administration and visiting.....		\$40,391.61

Assistance to girls:

Board	\$680.27
Clothing	1,009.72
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	407.35
Travel	1,034.64
Miscellaneous	37.49

Total expended for girls..... \$3,169.47

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls
from the Industrial School for Girls..... \$43,561.08

TRUST FUNDS¹**LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS***Lyman School, Lyman Fund.*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$7,231.99	\$35,000.00	\$42,231.99
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$2,021.10		\$2,021.10
Securities matured	1,000.00	1,000.00	
	<u>\$10,253.09</u>	<u>\$34,000.00</u>	<u>\$44,253.09</u>

Payments in 1928-29

	Cash	Securities	Total
Securities purchased	\$400.00	\$400.00	

Balance November 30, 1929..... \$9,853.09 \$34,400.00 \$44,253.09

Present Investments

Akron, Ohio, bond.....	\$400.00
Athol bond	1,500.00
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....	300.00
Canton (Ohio) bonds.....	5,000.00
Columbus (Ohio) bonds.....	11,500.00
Everett bond	3,000.00
Muskegon, Mich.	1,300.00
New York (State) bond.....	1,000.00
Worcester Trust Company certificates.....	400.00
United States Treasury bonds.....	2,000.00
State of Minnesota bonds.....	8,000.00

Cash on hand..... \$34,400.00
9,853.09 \$44,253.09

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1928-29.....		
Balance November 30, 1929.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds..	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.....	1,000.00	
	<u>\$20,000.00</u>	

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$6,959.69		\$6,959.69
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$1,750.66		\$1,750.66
	<u>\$8,710.35</u>		<u>\$8,710.35</u>
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.....	\$279.88		\$279.88

Balance November 30, 1929..... \$8,430.47 \$8,430.47

Present Investment

Cash on hand..... \$8,430.47

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1928-29.....		
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$487.41	\$100.00	\$587.41
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Income from investments.....	64.23		64.23
	<u>\$551.64</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$651.64</u>

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of Trustees

Payments in 1928-29

Lyman School for Boys.....	none		none
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$551.64	\$100.00	\$651.64
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		\$100.00	
Cash on hand.....		551.64	651.64

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Securities matured	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>			
Securities purchased	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
Balance November 30, 1929.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I., bond.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>	\$244.57		\$244.57
Income from investments.....	\$44.36		\$105.76
Discount on securities purchased.....	61.40		
	\$350.33		\$350.33
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	none		none
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$350.33		\$350.33
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$350.33

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1928-29.....		
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$46.60	\$46.60
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>		
Income from investment.....	\$41.80	\$41.80
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$88.40	\$88.40
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand.....		\$88.40

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1928-29.....		
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>	\$111.90		\$111.90
Income from investment.....	\$46.02		\$46.02
	\$157.92		\$157.92
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	\$20.45		\$20.45
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$137.47		\$137.47
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$137.47

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	Cash	Securities	Total
No transactions in 1928-29.....	\$134.68	\$9,032.22	\$9,166.90
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$134.68	\$9,032.22	\$9,166.90

Present Investments

Boston Five Cent Savings Bank.....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings.....		4,846.82	
Westboro Savings Bank.....		2,025.91	
Cash	134.68		
	<u>\$134.68</u>	<u>\$9,032.22</u>	<u>\$9,166.90</u>

Income Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$37.88		\$37.88
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Income from investments.....	<u>\$429.22</u>		<u>\$429.22</u>
	\$467.10		\$467.10
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	<u>\$274.56</u>		<u>\$274.56</u>
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$192.54		\$192.54

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$5,349.79	\$5,349.79
No transactions in 1928-29.....		
Balance November 30, 1929.....	<u>\$5,349.79</u>	<u>\$5,349.79</u>
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others bank books	\$5,349.79	

Income, Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$159.25	\$159.25
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>		
Income from investments.....	<u>\$247.12</u>	<u>\$247.12</u>
	\$406.37	\$406.37
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	<u>\$150.00</u>	<u>\$150.00</u>
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$256.37	\$256.37

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